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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/777,014	02/11/2004	James A. Laugham JR.	CVRS-P04-001	2221
28120 7590 10/22/2007 ROPES & GRAY LLP PATENT DOCKETING 39/41 ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE BOSTON, MA 02110-2624			EXAMINER SOOHOO, TONY GLEN	
			ART UNIT 1797	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/777,014	LAUGHARN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tony G. Soohoo	1797	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 July 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 47-145 and 147-155 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 62-65, 80-142, 144, 145 and 147-155 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 47-61, 66-79, 143 and 144 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>03-2007</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The pending claims are claims 47-145, 147-155.
2. Claim 146 is cancelled.
3. The following claims have/are withdrawn from examination upon merits:
Claims 62-65, 80-142, 144-145, 147-155 as being directed to a non-elected invention or species of invention.
4. Claims taken up for examination are: Claims 47-61, 66-79, 143 and 144.

Election/Restrictions

5. Newly submitted claims 150-155 are directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons: The claims present the size of the acoustic field without a frequency of operation which is an independent and distinct invention in subject matter for patentability which was not previously presented for examination upon merits in the elected invention.

Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claims 150-155 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

6. Newly amended claims 62, 64, 141, 145, 148, and 149 has now been amended to encompass a non elected invention having a having a transport and position of a

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sample vessel which was not elected in the response of 06/27/2005 and are directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally elected invention. Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claims 62, 64, 141, 145 149 and 149 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

Specification

7. Applicant is reminded to continue to update the status of any priority parent applications, if necessary.

Claim interpretation

8. Claims 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and new claims 141, 143, 146 recite "one focused acoustic field" or refers to a "focused acoustic field". **Applicant also describes the terms Focal zone and focal point as: " [the phrase] 'Focal zone' or 'focal point' as used herein means an area where sonic energy converges and/or impinges on a target, although that area of convergence is not necessarily a single focused point" (emphasis added).**

The definition as defined by the Merriam-Webster online dictionary defines "focus" as: **focus**

Function: *verb*

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Inflected Form(s): fo·cused also fo·cussed; fo·cus·ing also fo·cus·sing

transitive senses

1 a : to bring into focus b : to adjust the focus of (as the eye or a lens)

2 : to cause to be concentrated <focused their attention on the most urgent problems>

3 : to bring (as light rays) to a focus : **CONCENTRATE**

intransitive senses

1 : to come to a focus : **CONVERGE**

2 : to adjust one's eye or a camera to a particular range

3 : to concentrate attention or effort

- fo·cus·able -k&-s&-b&l/ adjective

- fo·cus·er noun

During patent examination, the claims are given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification. See *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 44 USPQ2d 1023 (Fed. Cir. 1997). In this case, the term "focused" is deemed to encompass a directional impingement convergence of the field however there is no requirement of a precise single focal point, but merely bringing the field into a convergent concentration direction which may also encompass a focal zone of non-precise focal point, as evidenced by claim 49 of a **very large** focal zone and in claim 62 by the use of plural transducers directed to a focal zone (i.e. in a converging direction), **and applicants own definition of "focal zone" and "focal point" in the specification as "an area where sonic energy converges and/or impinges on a target."** (emphasis added). It is noted that the use of the alternate language "or" in the phrase "and/or" the broadest interpretation encompasses merely impinging direction upon a target, and not necessarily a single focal point. See below in [0043] on page 5 of the pregrant publication US 2004/0264293 of the instant specification.

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these terms, as well as any other type of energy that has similar characteristics to sonic energy. "Focal zone" or "focal point" as used herein means an area where sonic energy converges and/or impinges on a target, although that area of convergence is not necessarily a single focused point.

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The "PTO applies to verbiage of the proposed claims the broadest reasonable meaning of the words in their ordinary usage as they would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, taking into account whatever enlightenment by way of definitions or otherwise that may be afforded by the written description contained in applicant's specification.").

While the claims of issued patents are interpreted in light of the specification, prosecution history, prior art and other claims, this is not the mode of claim interpretation to be applied during examination. During examination, the claims must be interpreted as broadly as their terms reasonably allow. In re American Academy of Science Tech Center, **>367 F.3d 1359, 1369, 70 USPQ2d 1827, 1834 (Fed. Cir. 2004)< (The USPTO uses a different standard for construing claims than that used by district courts; during examination the USPTO must give claims their broadest reasonable interpretation.). This means that the words of the claim must be given their plain meaning unless applicant has provided a clear definition in the specification.

9. Independent parent claim 47 and its depending claim recites "wherein the apparatus has only one transducer for providing an acoustic field to process... to

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produce the desired result". The claim is of an open construction by the use of "comprising:". The claim does not require the closed limitation of "consisting". The depending claim 62 further recites, "the acoustic energy source includes a plurality of acoustic transducers for providing the plurality of the focused acoustic fields to the one or more samples". Thus the scope of claim 47 does not provide a negative limitation of an exclusion to the provision of a single transducer which fully provide the at least one focused acoustic field(s). Nor does it limit a single transducer to provide the acoustic focused acoustic field. The specification [0023] also states that the "transducer.. can include at least one piezoelectric element (inclusive of plural elements), an array of piezoelectric elements..." thus the term "transducer" maybe consist plural transducer elements.

[0023] This aspect and other aspects of the invention can include any or all of the following features. The apparatus can further include a feedback system connected to the processor for monitoring at least one condition to which the sample is subjected during processing, such that the processor controls at least one of the sonic energy source and the location of the sample in response to the at least one condition. The feedback system can include a sensor for monitoring the at least one condition. The apparatus can further include a temperature control unit for controlling temperature of the sample, and the processor can control the temperature control unit. The apparatus can further include a pressure control unit for controlling pressure to which the sample is exposed, and the processor controls the pressure control unit. The sonic energy source can include a transducer. The transducer can focus the sonic energy and can include at least one piezoelectric element, an array of piezoelectric elements, an electrohydraulic element, a magnetostrictive element, an electromagnetic transducer, a chemical explosive element, and/or a laser-activated element. A piezoelectric element can include a spherical transmitting surface oriented such that the focal axis is oriented vertically or in any other predetermined direction. The holder can support a sample container for containing the

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10. Claims 66-79 attempts to claim the material that is used in the apparatus by the direct recitation of "further comprising one or more samples". The "samples" are the material in which the elements of the apparatus "for treating one or more samples" acts upon once the device is operated. Evidence to support such an interpretation is by the preamble of the independent claim 47 which states: "An apparatus **for treating one or more samples** comprising:" (emphasis added). The recitation of particular sample in the depending claim only clarifies the intended use and the environment and does not constitute any structural differentiation of the claimed elements of (a) reaction vessel and (b) an acoustic energy source as defined in the body of the claim(s). Thus, the claims attempt to claim the material worked upon by the device. Applicant's response and remarks of 7/30/2007, on pages 16 – 20 does not object such an interpretation in scope. Accordingly, the language of claims 66-79 does not structurally distinguish or further limit the scope of the invention and merely provides a discussion of particulars to the intended use of the apparatus claims as afforded in the preamble of the claim(s).

Note: The MPEP states
MPEP 2115

Material or Article Worked Upon by Apparatus
MATERIAL OR ARTICLE WORKED UPON DOES NOT LIMIT APPARATUS CLAIMS

"Expressions relating the apparatus to contents thereof during an intended operation are of no significance in determining patentability of the apparatus claim." Ex parte Thibault, 164 USPQ 666, 667 (Bd. App. 1969).

Furthermore, "[i]nclusion of material or article worked upon by a structure being claimed does not impart patentability to the claims." In re Young, 75 F.2d 966, 25 USPQ 69 (CCPA 1935) (as restated in In re Otto, 312 F.2d 937, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963)). In In re Young, a claim to a machine for making concrete beams included a limitation to the concrete reinforced members made by the machine as well as the structural elements of the machine itself. The court held that the inclusion of the article formed within the body of the claim did not, without more, make the claim patentable.

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In *In re Casey*, 370 F.2d 576, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967), an apparatus claim recited "[a] taping machine comprising a supporting structure, a brush attached to said supporting structure, said brush being formed with projecting bristles which terminate in free ends to collectively define a surface to which adhesive tape will detachably adhere, and means for providing relative motion between said brush and said supporting structure while said adhesive tape is adhered to said surface." An obviousness rejection was made over a reference to Kienzle which taught a machine for perforating sheets. The court upheld the rejection stating that "the references in claim 1 to adhesive tape handling do not expressly or impliedly require any particular structure in addition to that of Kienzle." The perforating device had the structure of the taping device as claimed, the difference was in the use of the device, and "the manner or method in which such machine is to be utilized is not germane to the issue of patentability of the machine itself." Note that this line of cases is limited to claims directed to machinery which works upon an article or material in its intended use. It does not apply to product claims or kit claims (i.e., claims directed to a plurality of articles grouped together as a kit).

"[A]pparatus claims cover what a device *is*, not what a device *does*" (emphasis in original) *Hewlett-Packard v. Bausch & Lomb Inc.* 15 USPQ2d 1525, 1528 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

"Expressions relating the apparatus to contents thereof during an intended operation are of no significance in determining patentability of the apparatus claim." *Ex parte Thibault*, 164 USPQ 666, 667 (Bd. App. 1969).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

11. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

12. Claims 47-61, 66-79 and 143 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The specification fails to provide support that the "only one" limitation of having "only one transducer for providing

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an acoustic field to process the .. sample[s] to produce the desired result". In fact, claim 62 state that there plurality of transducers to provide the focused acoustic field.

13. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

14. Claims 47-61, 66-79, 143 and 144 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite in that it fails to point out what is included or excluded by the claim language. This claim is an omnibus type claim.

The claim of the device "to produce a desired result" is unclear in what the intended function or effect the invention is to produce. The claims do not state the result itself or the determination of how or when the result is satisfied.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

15. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

16. Claims 47-49, 51-52, 66-79 and 143 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fitzgerald 2585103 in view of Murry 3614069.

The Fitzgerald 2585103 reference teaches that a reactor apparatus with a vessel 39, 40, 41, may have an inlet left of 39, and outlet right side pointing arrow in figure 1,

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and figure 3 whereby the walls form a conduit 51 in figure 3 for a flow into and out of the vessel, and may have further at least piezo-electric crystals 52 which form a single transducer placed about the pipeline vessel 51 in which the single transducer with plural piezo-electric elements only each produces one transducer which provides an acoustic field which also provides a focused field arrangement of the field (to the extent that the acoustic energy source(s) is directed to impinge upon the focal point of the pipeline vessel 15) thereby providing a central focus region inside the volume of the container and having a controller 25 to excite a reaction in the vessel conduit.

The Fitzgerald 2585103 reference discloses all of the recited subject matter as defined within the scope of the claims with the exception of having the ultrasonic transducer and controller providing a field frequency of about 100 kHz to about 100 MHz, and whereby the source is a single transducer (claim 47).

The reference to Murry 3614069 teaches that a controller 17, 21 may be provided to control corresponding ultrasonic transducers 14, 16 to the frequency of low frequency ultrasonic 10 kilohertz, column 4, line 29 through a high frequency application of up to 10 to 400 megahertz, column 4, line 41, to control the optimization of the production effect of the cavitation, mixing and emulsification of the corresponding fluid, see column 4, lines 32-48.

In view of the teaching of Murry, it is deemed that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the controller and transducer of the Fitzgerald 2585103 reference to provide ultrasonic transducers and controller to produce ultrasonic frequencies of 10 kilohertz through up to 10 to 400 megahertz, so that

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production effect of the cavitation, mixing and emulsification of the corresponding fluid is optimized.

With regards claims 48-49, to the size of the focused field provided by the ultrasonic transducers focus zone being smaller (claim 48) or larger (claim 49) than the reaction vessel, it is old and well known place field transducers in a focus arrangement and that the focus is a direct variable to the location of the amount of energy provided by the focused field. Accordingly, it is deemed that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to move the placement of the ultrasonic transducers to an appropriate arrangement to provide an optimal focus size in the provision of the ultrasonic energy to the vessel for efficient mixing, or processing of the fluid, since it has been held that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art. In re Japikse, 86 USPQ 70.

With regards to claims 51-52, note the processor of Fitzgerald 2585103 or the processor Murry 3614069 as modified which is deemed to be able to be controlled in the manner recited in the claims.

With regards to claims 66-79, the particular material to be used in the device does not provide any patentable distinction to the elements claimed in the apparatus.

[A]pparatus claims cover what a device *is*, not what a device *does*" (emphasis in original) *Hewlett-Packard v. Bausch & Lomb Inc.* 15 USPQ2d 1525, 1528 (Fed. Cir. 1990). "Expressions relating the apparatus to contents thereof during an intended operation are of no significance in determining patentability of the apparatus claim." *Ex parte Thibault*, 164 USPQ 666, 667 (Bd. App. 1969).

17. Claims 50, and 53-61, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fitzgerald 2585103 in view of Murry 3614069 as applied to claim 47 above, and further in view of Peltzer 5993671.

The Fitzgerald 2585103 reference as modified by Murry discloses all of the recited subject matter as defined within the scope of the claims with the exception of (Claim 50) a controller to control flow of sample into and out of the flow of vessel; and alternately with the exception of (Claim 54-61) a respective controller and sensor having feed back on the state of the treatment.

The reference to Peltzer 5993671 teaches a mixing system whereby a controller is provided to control both the feed and output flows by the use of valves 20, 22, 24. Also the reference teaches the use of sensors 60, 62, 64, 80, 82, 84 which provides a feedback to the state of the treatment in the mix chamber 12.

In view of the teaching of Peltzer 5993671, it is deemed that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide for the device of Fitzgerald 2585103 with a controller with valves connected at the input and output so as to provide a more precise control of the mixture ratio to be processed, and further provide a sensor in order to monitor the state of the treatment of the mixture in the mixing chamber. With regards to particular type of sensor to be used, it is old and well known in the art of sensor devices that various sensors may be provided to monitor a desired characteristic, accordingly, it is deemed that it would have been obvious to one of

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ordinary skill in the art to substitute and provide any commonly known sensor in correspondence to the desired characteristic which is to be monitored.

Response to Arguments

18. Applicant's arguments filed 07/30/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

19. On pages 16-18 applicant argues with regards to the rejection of the combination of Fitzgerald 2585103 in view of Murry 3614069 and the rejection of Fitzgerald 2585103 in view of Murry 3614069 as applied to claim 47 above, and further in view of Peltzer 5993671.

20. Applicant alleges that the primary reference to Murry does not have "only one transducer for providing an acoustic field to process [the] sample[s] to produce the desired result". Applicant also alleges that the scope of the claim may include other transducers [assumed by the examiner as best understood as being to read as passive sensors transducers] which do not provide an acoustic field. Page 16 of the remarks of 07/30/200

the sample, and sterilizing the sample (paragraph 0004 of the specification). The apparatus may have other transducers that do not provide an acoustic field to process a sample to produce the desired result, such as a transducer for detecting acoustic emissions or reflections from a sample, as recited in claims 57 and 58, respectively.

Applicant alleges on page 17 Fitzgerald does not disclose "only one piezo electric crystal or only one transducer type of any other type".

Such argument has been considered and determined as unpersuasive whereas the claim does not state "only one piezo-electric crystal". Applicant's specification defines the "the transducer" as:

[0023] This aspect and other aspects of the invention can include any or all of the following features. The apparatus can further include a feedback system connected to the processor for monitoring at least one condition to which the sample is subjected during processing, such that the processor controls at least one of the sonic energy source and the location of the sample in response to the at least one condition. The feedback system can include a sensor for monitoring the at least one condition. The apparatus can further include a temperature control unit for controlling temperature of the sample, and the processor can control the temperature control unit. The apparatus can further include a pressure control unit for controlling pressure to which the sample is exposed, and the processor controls the pressure control unit. The sonic energy source can include a transducer. The transducer can focus the sonic energy and can include at least one piezoelectric element, an array of piezoelectric elements, an electrohydraulic element, a magnetostrictive element, an electromagnetic transducer, a chemical explosive element, and/or a laser-activated element. A piezoelectric element can include a spherical transmitting surface oriented such that the focal axis is oriented vertically or in any other predetermined direction. The holder can support a sample container for containing the

"The transducer can focus the sonic energy and can include at least one piezoelectric element, and array of piezoelectric elements, ..." (emphasis added).

Thus the array of piezo-electric crystals of Fitzgerald may be may read as being a single transducer, in the same manner applicant has defined a transducer:

21. Applicant further argues that the Murry reference does not suggest the use of using only one transducer. The Murry reference was applied in the 35 USC 103(a) rejection as a finding of fact that a controller may operate a transducer in the recited frequency ranges as required in the claims. An argument to the number of alleged transducers in Murry is immaterial to the application of the teachings of the prior art knowledge as applied to the Fitzgerald reference.

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1. Applicants further allege that the Peltzer reference does not overcome any of the deficiencies of Fitzgerald or Murry. Applicant's arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

Conclusion

22. Applicant's amendment to the claim language of independent claims 47, 141 and the presentation of new claim set of claims 150-155 has necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

23. Newly cited prior art to Carlin 25785050 disclose the use of a transducer having plural elements to form a focused field inside a pipeline.

24. The previously cited prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following patents disclose acoustic application of a field to a vessel: Beach et al 6042556, Wang et al 5834648, and 5631425, Towne 2916265, Loomis et al 1734975, and Cellitti et al 3481186.

The following non-patent literature discusses sonic field application to a vessel: "Early experience with high-intensity focused ultrasound for the treatment of benign prostatic hypertrophy", Sullivan et al, British Journal of Urology, dated 1997, 79, page 172-176.

"A prototype of a 500kHz ultrasonic Matricial Device: Beam Scanner, Application to in-vivo heel bone quantitative characterization", Defontaine et al, 1999 IEEE Ultrasonics Symposium, dated 1999, pages 1585-1588.

"Some applications of Ultrasonics", Brockelsby, J. SCI. INSTRUM., dated 1963, Volume 40, pages 153-156.

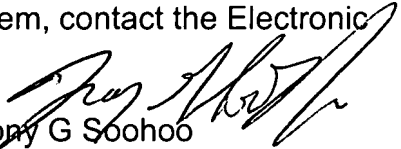
"A new method for the generation and use of focused ultrasound in experimental biology", as submitted on July 06, 1942, Lynn et al., The Journal of General Physiology, Volume 26, The Rockefeller University Press, pages 179-193, copyright 1942.

25. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tony G. Soohoo whose telephone number is (571) 272 1147. The examiner can normally be reached on 8AM-5PM, Tue-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David R. Sample can be reached on 571-272-1376. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Tony G Soohoo
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1797